## THE REBELLION.

### Important Battle at Dug Spring, Missouri.

Brilliant Charge of Union Cavalry on Four Thousand Rebel Infantry.

Defeat of the Rebels Under Ben. McCulloch by General Lyon's Forces.

Another Engagement Reported to Have Taken Place.

Interesting News from Washington.

Gen. McDowell's Official Report of the Bull Run Battle.

A Large Force of Rebels Encamped Near the Potomac.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce with Letis from Union Prisoners.

The Privateer Petrel Sunk Off Charleston by the Prigate St. Lawrence.

TWO PRIZES CAPTURED BY THE WADASH

Escape of Shipmasters from North Carolina.

Inesiciency of the Blockade of the Rebel Ports,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7, 1861 ANOTHER PLAC OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY—LETTERS PROM UNION PRISONERS—COLONEL CAMERON'S GRAVA.

robol army, come to our lines to-day. It was met by the scouts of Colonel McCunn's brigade, new Alexandria, and received by the commander of the brigade. The bearer of the flag brought also about three hundred letters from the Chion prisoners at Richmond and Manassas to their friends here. They state that they are closely guarded, but are kindly treated. The valuables taken from the body of Colonel Cameron, including his watch, signet ring and daguerrectypes of his wife and daughter, were also brought to Colonel McCunn, with the information that the grave of Colonel Cameron had been carefully marked,

A PALSE ALARM. counter between some of our infantry scouts, in the vicin ity of the Chain Bridge, and a regiment of rebel cavalry in which forty of the Union troops were killed or wound simple fact of the passage through the streets of a train of hospital ambulances, bearing in sick soldiers from the THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The musing of eggments into brigades steadily pro-gresses. Artillery, cavalry and infantry are duily moved for this purpose, and by some their movements are con-strued into marching to epel an attack of the rebels at

The movements of troops are conducted with the least however, that Ceneral McCle at is beautously employed making the best disposition of the ordes under his comthe rebel forces, relying upon disloyal Marylanders as co-

A LARGE POLCE OF THE REBELS NEAR THE POTOMAC. This morning a considerable body of troops, sa to be some thousands, and supposed to be part were observed encamped on the Virginia side, about two Pulls. Their position was near a parrow ford, seldem sed, and impassable for wagons. The appreach to it or the Virginia side is through a deep cut. It was also observed that axenen were felling the trees between the

rebel camp and the river. their passage of the river unebstructed, and would dis-cover certain arrangements on the part of the federal government, net inserted in the disunien programme. It is vigilance, while our lines are sufficiently extended to guard

a sinst surprise from any quarter. THE INSPECTIONCY OF THE BLOCKADE. The Diglish and Freuch Ministers are constantly in re-ceipt of intelligence from their agents at several of the blocknown ports, to the elect that thips of various kinds out any apparent on salien, and, therefore, it is as seried that the blockade is not effective. Unless the government is more active, and displays more vigor and determination in this matter, these two governments, who are watching matters along the coast, wil give our government considerable trouble. Hearn from an officer who has just returned from a blockading post, where he has been stationed, that quite a number of wes sels from foreign ports had escaped the vigilance of our

These facts have all been laid before the government Thus far it is conceded on all sides that the Navy Department is entirely inefficient. The vessels that are now being hired and purchased are mostly unfit for the service required, and yet large sums are paid for them. The lobby who are engaged in paiming off these vessels are, however, doing a fine business. The attention of the Pre-sident has been directed to this matter, and also to this

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO VOLUNTEERS. do not speak the English lenguage from being mustered tended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign the same language, but t sprevent the enigment into

wage only-of men not understanding it, and to induce such persons, to onlist under officers whose language they do understand.

The twenty much section of the act approved July, 1638, granting three months' extra pay in lieu of bounts to soldiers who may re-collet, and the third section of the not approved June, 1850, granting a bounty equal to transportation from New York, to reletiers who may re-enlist from distant stations, having been repealed by the act appreved August 3, 1801; in future so such bounties will be paid.

Hereafter, when volunteers see to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time b minutely examined by a surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physi-cal qualifications necessary for the military service. REBEL OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.

The ravages and outrages of the rebels in the part of Fairfax county, Virginia, which they have recovered, since the battle of Bull run, are almost increditable. All the maie residents, regardless of age, who decline to en roll themselves in the rebel army, are selzed and sent as prisosers to Manassas or Richmond. Neither age, nor infirmity, nor sex, affords any security against insult or abuse. A resident of Vienna, who exerted aimself in relieving the wounded in the affair near that point some weeks ago, and brought the dead to Alexandria in his wagon, has been seized and imprisoned for his humanity, and his little son, only eight years old is kept a prisoner in the robel camp, and not allowed to see even his mother, for having expressed the hope that the treatment of his father would be avenged.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

H. P. Geoduch, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with rank of captain.

William M. Means, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS. Hon. A. W. Randall has been appointed Minister to Rome vice Rufus King, resigned to take command of the

The President has appointed H. G. Weils, of Michigan Minister Resident to Honduras. A DEFAULTER DISMISSED. Lieutenant Walter H. Stevens, of the Corps of Engineers, being declared a defaulter to the government, is dis-

NOTICE RESPECTING LETTER ENVELOPES. following order was to-day issped from the Post

Office Appointment office:-It appearing to this department that vicious persons are transmitting through the mails cavelopes having printed or written upon them sandalous or scurrilous matter, it is ordered that postmaters stop all such matter as secon as discovered, whether at the office of mailing or eisewhere, and forward it at once to the Dead Letter office in Washington.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

With the exception of a handful of notorious malcon ents and disunionists, the mass of the democratic mem bers in both Houses of Congress have evinced a patriotic determination to waive for the time their political hestilidetermination to waive for the time their pointed by to the administration, and forego all things else for the maintenance of the government and the Union. Partiment and the Union. To this noble sanken has been swallowed up in patriotism. In this noble spirit of devotion to the supreme welfare of the na-tion the new Senator from California, James A. McDougal, as was predicted from his antecedents, has been brilliantly conspicuous and, indeed, pre-eminent. He has boildy and frankly sustained by his voice and vote all the war measures of the government—even the tariff. Not that he has forgotten that he was a democrat, but above all things he has remembered that he is an American, giving his whole hear; and soul to the good cause. Such fai pervice merits special honor, and on his arrival in Nev York he should receive from her patriotic citizens some

CENERAL M'CLELLAN PHOTOGRAPHED. General McClellan is not only a great soldier, but as miable man, and no better proof could be given than his sitting for nearly two hours to-day under the steady fire of the imperial instruments of the renowned Brady. He was transformed from real life into photographic regious with a facility and precision that has made Brady truly which a racinty and precision that has made inady truly famous in all parts of the world. The adroit artist made the most of the occasion, for finding the Ceneral patient and good natured, he duplicated the picture in as many sizes and attitudes as his ready ingenuity could desire. It will not be Brady's fault if we are not as familiar with General McLichan's fine features and manly form as though we had known him for life. One of the best is a fine group of the General-in-chief surrounded by his staff, which is a 'mirable for spirit and the fidelity of the portraits. Mr. Brady proposes to send this immediately to his splendid gallery at New York. It is hardly necessary to add that the whole town will go to see it.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION. The editorial excursion train, having on board the nais and other invited guests to the number of twenty has reached Washington. The purpose of the excursion risburg—was most satisfactorily attained, the day being very fine throughout. The two cars which formed th train passed directly from New York to Washington. The ton, and nearly all the stations were reached from five t the same train, leaving Washington at eight to-morrow

morning.
ARRIVAL OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER. Charles Wilson, a resident of this city, was arrested as a Egion man in Richmond several weeks ago. After a week's imprisonment he was discharged. He left Rich, mond with a companion at initinght, and endeavered to makes his way to the Ohto. He was re-arrested by O Jennings Wise, near Charleston, in the Kanawaha valley There were fifty or sixty other prisoners. He was kept prisoner five weeks. Upon the retreat of Wise, Wilson caped to the federal troops, and reached here, by way of Cincinnati, on Saturday night. He reports that Wis had impressed six hundred or eight hundred Union mer into his forces, two hundred of whom deserted during the retreat. The rebel army there is in a miserable condition

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. The fears in reference to the safety of the Imperial Contrary to the expectation of the members of the pari; themselves, the trip passed off without any adventurous in sidents. After passing the Union lines not a single solute was seen by them during the ontire excursion. The delay of their return was caused by the detour the travellers were obliged to make, owing to the obstructions piaced in the roads by the rebeis and the giving cut of some of the

carringe horses.

At Mount Vernon the party were received and hospe tably enter-atted by Mr. Herbert and a lady representing the stoom Vernon Association. The Printe spent severa hours in a minute examination of the estate. He listened with great interest to the touching reminiscences de moved when contemplating the spot that contains all

that is left of the Father of his Country.

The Prince and saite, owing to the fatigno of yester lay's excursion, and the oppressive heat, did not leave the residence of the French Minister until a late hour in the afternoon, when he paid a visit to the Coast Survey Department, the perfect arrangement of which elicited is unfeigued and worthly expressed admiration.

This evening the imperial party dined with Lord Lyon The elile of our society in Washington are now gathered at the hospitable massion of the Secretary of State, to meet his flighness, who has good naturedly con-sented to be beinged, in spite of the scorch-ing weather, in order to gratify the curiosity are dressed with extreme brilliancy. The members of the Cabinet and ladies are amongst the distinguised throng The celebrities of the military would attract great

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

#### THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

GENERAL MeDOWELL'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTHEATHERN VINCINIA, AGUNGION, VA., August 4, 1861
Licutement Colonel E. D. Townseyn, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C. Colonel—I have the honor to submit the following reort of the battle of the 21st of July, near Mana rginia. It has been delayed till this time from the inability of the subordinate commanders to get earlier a In my communication to you of the 26th utt., I tated it as my intention to move that afternoon

and drive the enemy from the east side of Bul-run, so as to enable the engineers to make a sufficiently accurate reconneissance to justify our future movements. Later in the day they had tained enough information of the passage across the tream to dispense with this reconnectence, and it was lecided to move without delay. It had been my intenmiles on the evening of the 20th, so that they would be ve a shorter march in the morning; but 1 deferred to those who had the greatest distance to go, and who preferred On the evening of the 20th ult. my command was mostly at or near Controlle. The commy was at or near Controlle. The from Centreville about seven mil see Centreville is a village of a few houses, mostly on the west side of a ridge running nearly north and couth. The read from Centreville to Manassas Junction was along this ridge, and crosses Bull run about three miles from the nearly east and west, goes over this ridge, through the village, and crosses Bull run about four miles from it, Bull run having a course between the crossing from north-west to southeast. The First division (Tyler's) was stationed on the north side of the War renton turnpike, and on the castern slope of the Centreville ridge, two brigades on the same road, and a mile and a half in advance, to the west of the ridge, and one brigade on the road from Centreville to Mar where it crosses Bull run, at Blackburn's Ford, where General Tyler had the engagement of the 18th alt. The second division (Hunter's) was on the Warrenton turn-plke, one mile east of Centreville. The third division road, which comes into Centreville from the southeast. a mile and a half from the village. fifth division (Miles') was on the same read with the Third division, and between it and Centreville. A map which is herewith, marked A, will show these posi-

On Friday night a train of subsistence arrived, and on command, and the men required to have three days rafor the available force to march. As reported to you it my letter of the 19th ult., my personal reconnoiseance of the roads to the south had shown that it was not practicable to carry out the original plan of turning the enemy's po-sition on their right. The affair of the 18th at Blackbuin's Ford showed he was too strong at that point for us to force a passage there without great loss, and if we did Manassas, which was not desired. Our information was road crossed Bull run, to the west of Centreville. was defended by a battery in position, and the road on his side of the stream impeded by a heavy abattis. The alternative was, therefore, to turn the extreme left of his position. Reliable information was obtained of an undefended ford about three miles above the bridge, there being another ford between it and the bridge, which was defended. It was therefore deter mined to take the road to the upper ford, and after crossing, to get behind the forces guarding the lower ford and the bridge, and after occupying the War renton road cast of the bridge, to send out a force to destroy the railroad at or near Gainesville, and thus break up the communication between the enemy's forces at Manaesa and those in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major Gen-

three of his brigades on the Warrenton road, and cou nading the enemy's batteries, while Hunter's division, moving after him, should, after passing a little stream called Oub run, turn to the right and north, and move around to the upper ford, and there turn south and get behind the enemy, Cotonel Heintzelman's division was to follow Hunter's as far as the turn ing off place to the lower ford, where he was to cross after the enemy should have been driven out by Hunter's division, the Fifth division (Miles'), to be in reserve on the Contreville ridge.

burn's Ford to Centreville, along this ridge, fearing that whilst we should be in force to the front, and endeavoring to turn the enemy's position, we curselves should be turned by him by this road; for if he should once obtain possession of this ridge, which overlooks all the country to the west to the foot of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, w had, therefore, directed this point to be held in force, and sent an engineer to extemporize some field works to

to the front further than to guard our communications by way of Vienna and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. His advanced regiment was about seven miles in the real

of Centreville:
The divisions were ordered to march at half nest the o'clock A. M., so as to arrive on the ground early in the day, and thus avoid the heat which is to be expected at this season. There was delay in the first division getting out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions were in consequence between two and three hours behind the out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions inted-a great misfortune, as events turned out The wood road leading from the Warrenton turnoike to the upper ford was much longer than we counted upon the general direction of the stream being oblique to the road, and we having the obtuse angle on our side.

General Tyler commenced with his artillery at half-past six A. M., but the enemy did not reply, and after some time it became a question whether he was in any force in our front, and if he did not intend himself to make an attack, and make at by Blackburn's Ford. After firing several times, and obtaining no response, I held one of Heintzelman's brigades in reserve in case we should have to send any troops back to reinforce Miles' division. The other brigades moved forward as directed in the general orders. On reaching the ford, at Sud-ley's Spring, I found part of the leading brigates of Hanter's division (Burnside's) had crossed, but are men were sides in getting over, stopping to draft. As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Machassan indicated the immediate apprecach of a large force mediate apprecach of a large force and dustain it, orders were sent tack to the heads of regiments to break from the column and come forward separately as fast as possible. Orders were sent by on officer to the reserve brigate of Helatzelman's division to come by a nearer read across the fields, send an additional and the send of the graph was sent to Brigatier General Tyler to direct him to present passing in front of fifth to attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of fifth to attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of fifth to attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of fifth to attack, the sount passing in front of fifth to attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of fifth to attack, the division which numbered the attack to the different the forward his attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of fifth to attack, the stop and the went to the graph to the form the road the form the roa of Hunter's division (Burnside's) had crossed, but the men were slow in getting over, stopping to drink. As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Ma-

been commanded by Penuregard, from the front of the field, and out of the detached woods, and down to the road, and across it up the slopes on the other side. Whilst this was going on, Heintzelman's division was moving down the field to the stream and up the road be yond. Beyond the Warrenton road, and to the left of the road, down which our troops had marched from Sodiey's Spring, is a ball with a farm house on it.

Beannt this hill the enemy had, early in the
day, some of his initial annoying batteries planted. Acres
the read from this hill was another hill, or rather elevated ridge, or table of and. The hettest part of the con-test was for the possession of this bill, with a house on it The force eggaged bere was Heintzelman's division, Will cox's and Haward's brigades on the right, supported by part of Porter's beignite and the cavalry on ler Palmer and Franklin's brogade of Heintzelman's division, Sher man's brigade of Tyler's division in the centre and up the road, whilst Keyes" brigade of Tyler's division was on the left, attacking the batteries near the stone bridge. The Rhede Island battery of Burnside's brigade also participated in this attack by its fire from the north of the turnpike. The enemy was understood brillant a part in this contest, was, together with Griffin's battery, on the side of the hill, and became the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mistaking one of his regiments for one of our own, and allowing tery, and then attempted to take it. Three times was be tery, and then attempted to take it. Three times was he repulsed by different corps in succession, and driven back, and the guss taken by hand, the horses being killed, and pulled away. The third time it was supposed by us all that the repulse was final, for he was driven entirely from the hill, and so far beyond it as not to be in sight, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven nearly a mile and a half, and was beyond the Warrenton road, which was entirely in our possession, from the Stone bridg westward, and our engineers were just completing the removal of the abatis across the road, to allow our rein forcement (Schenck's brigade and Ayers' battery) to join

But we had been fighting since half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and it was after three o'clock in the afternoon. The men had been up since two o'clock in the morning and had made what to those unused to such things seemed a long march before coming into action, though the longest distance gone over was not more than nice and a half miles; and though they had three days' provisions served out to them the day before, many no doubt either did not eat them, or threw then away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without feed. They had done much severe fighting Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill in the first two attemps of the enemy to keep posses many men out of the ranks.

It was at this time that the enemy's rain

came to his aid from the ratiroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hillside. This soon degenerated into disorder, for rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire The battalion of regular infantry alone neved up the hill opposite to the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and seroes the Warrenton turn-pike, on the way back to the position we oc-cupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infecthose with whem they came in contact. The retreat soon

Finding this state of affairs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and bard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the neces-sary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Colonel Porter's force of

Formula. Once on the road, and the different corps com-ing together in small parties, many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was tost. Orders had been sent back to Miles' division for a brigade to move forward and protect this retreat and Colonel Blenker's brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go as far forward as the point where the road to the right left the main road.

was to be made at Blackburn's Ford by the brigade (Richardson's) stationed there. A reference to his report and to that of Major Hunt, commanding the artillery, will show that this part of the plan was well and effectively carried on. It succeeded in deceiving the enemy for a codsiderable time, and in keeping in check a part of his force. The fire of the artillery at this point is represe ed as particularly destructive.

At the time of our retreat, seeing great activity in this direction, much firing, and columns of dust, I became anxious for this place, fearing if it were turned or forced to whole stream of our retreating mass would be captured or destroyed. After providing for the protects the retrest by Porter's and Blenker's brigades, 1 repaired to Richardson's, and found the whole force ordered to be stationed for the holding of the road from Manassas by Blackburn's ford to Centr ville, on the march, under the orders from the Division Commander, for Centreville. I immediately halted it. he ridge that their position admitted of, and subsequent

y taking in person the command of this part of the army, I caused such disposition of Second New Jersey and the De Kalo regiments ordered a from Runyou's reserve, before going forward. is would lest serve to check the enemy. The ridge he held in the way, the retreating current passed slowly through Cutreville to the rear. The enemy followed : several paces and caissons had to be abandoned. In the and thehorses having the caterana and approximately

were cut from their places by persons to escape with, and in their way much confusion was caused, the panic ag kravated, and the road encumbered. Not only were sleers of artillery lost, but also many of the ambulance

Of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An efficir of their forces, coming from their with a flag of truce, aimitted eighteen hundred kilish and weameds, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

The officer commanding the flewenth New York Zouaves, and Osignel Heintzehmen, say that the roturns of that regiment cannot be reflect on, as many of those reported among the casualties have obscuted themselves since their return and have gone to New York. Among the missing reported many of our surgoons, who remained in attendance on our wounded, and were, against the rules of modern warfare, made prisoners.

reported many of our surgeous, who remained in attendance on our wounded, and were, against the rules of modern warfure, mode prisoners.

The issue of this hard fought battle, in which certainly our treeps lest no credit in their couliet on the field with an enemy aby commanded, superior in numbers, who had but a short distance to march, and who noted on bis own ground, on the defensive, and always under cover, whist our men were of his easily out on the open fields, and should not prevent full credit heary given to those officers and corps whose services merited success if they did not attain it.

To avoid repetition, I will only mention here the names of these not embraced in reports of division and brigade commanders. I beg to refer to their reports for the same of these serving under their namediate orders, desing that on this subject they be considered as part of my own. I claim credit for the officers of my staff, and for those acting as such during the day. They did every thing in their power, exposing themselves freely when required, and doing all that men could do, commencating orders, guiding the column, exherting the treeps, railying them when broken, and providing for them the best the circumstances admitted. They are as glows:—

First Licutemant H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth artillery, aid-de-camp.

First Licutement H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth artillery, aid-Major Clarence S. Brewn, New York Militia Volunteers aid de camp.

Major Clarence S. Brewn, New York Militia Volunteers, aid de-camp.

Major James S. Wadawerth, New York Militia Volunteers, aid de-camp. The latter, who does me the henor to be on my personal staff, had a horse shot under him in the hottest of the fight.

Captain James B. Pry, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain O. H. Tillinghast, Assistant Quartermaster, who discharged alone the inportent and burdensome duties of his department with the army, and who was mortally wounded while noting with the artillery, to which he for merly belonged, and in which he was deeply interested, Captain H. F. Clark, Chief of Subsistence Isopartment.

Major Meyer, Signal Officer, and Major Malcolm McDonnell, who acted as aidea.

Surgeon W. S. Eng and Assistants on the dedical Department.
Major J. G. Barnard, Engineer, and senior of his deartiment with the army, gave most important aid.
First Lieutemant Fred. 3. Prime, Engineers.
Captain'A. W. Whipple.
First Lieutemant H. L. Abbott and Second Lieutemant H. Putnam, Topographical Engineers.
Major W. F. Barry, Fifth artillery, Chief of Artillery.
Lieutemant George C. Strong, Ordnance Officer.
Major W. H. Wood, First infantry, Acting Inspector import.

General.

Second Lieutenant Guy Henry, who joined use on the field, and was of service as an aide de camp.

The following officers commanded divisions and brigades, and in the saveral places their duty called them did menical effective service and behaved in the most gallant man-

ner:—
Brigadier General Tyler, Connecticut Volunteers.
Colonei David Hunter, Third cavalry, severely wounded at the head of his division.
Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth infantry, wounded in the arm while leading his division into action on the bill.

on the bill.

Brigadier General Schenck, Ohio Volunteers, commanding Second Ligade, First division.

Colonel E. D. Keyes, Eseventh infantry, commanding First brigade, First division.

Colonel W. P. Franklin, Twelfth infantry, First brigade,

Colonel W. P. Franklin, Twelfth infantry, First brigade, Third division.

Colonel W. T. Sherman, Thirteenth infantry, commanding Third brigade, First division.

Colonel Andrew Porter, Sixteenth infantry, commanding First brigade, Second division.

Colonel A. E. Surnside, Rhode Island volunteers, commanding Second brigade, Second division.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Michigan volunteers, commanding Second brigade, Third division, who was wounded and taken prisoner while on the hill, in the hottest of the fight.

net O. O. Howard, Maine volunteers, commandin brigade, Third division. third brigade, Third division.

Cylond J. B. Richardson, Michigan volenteers, commanding Feurth brigade, First division.

Colonel Henker, New York volunteers, commanding First brigade, Fifth division.

Colonel Davies, New York volunteers, commanding Second brigade. Fifth division.

colonel pavies, New York volunteers, commanding Second brigade. Fifth division.

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call, for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results berein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I reier in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chof, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th July Monday. Every facinty nosable was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sonding reinforcements to General Patterson, by drawing of the wagons, was a turther and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster General, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artifiery did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appending the more and a week after the time appending the fact that in the list in thim, and the desire I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the Table delicant in wagons for subsistence. But I wont forward training to their being produced in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagone, drivers, and wago magnaters, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the pro-

wagene, arrivers, and wagen maganers, all now and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the came of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it accessary to make on Sanday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertice, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centerville 17th, and the could have taken us there on the 17th, and the could have taken us there on the 17th, and the state of the country of the 17th and 17th an

# IMPORTANT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

#### Terrible Charge of Union Cavalry on the Rebel Infantry,

&c.,

Seminorizan, Angust 2, 1861.

A battle occurred to day at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of this place, between the Union ferces under General Lyon and the rebet troops under Ben McCalloch, n which eight of the former were killed and thirty wounded, and forty of the latter killed and forty-four

General Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fifteen

A troop of United States cavalry, 270 strong, made a harge upon a body of rebel infantry, said to have been 4.000 strong, outting their way through and routing them with a loss of only five men. The charge was a most gallant and terrible one, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through. The enemy retired during the night, and General Lyon took pesse

Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield.

SPRINGITELD, August 3, via Sr. Louis, August 7, 1861. advancing on us in three columns, with a force number-ing 20,000 mer. Gen. Lyon immediately set out to neet them with the Second and Third Missouri regiments from this city, the First and Second Kan ses regiments, and the First Iowa regiment; also with two or three companies of regular infantry and two or three companies of regular cavalry from Camp McClellan. About twelve miles west of her General Lyon encamped that evening, on Tyrel crock, and on Friday advanced to Dug Springs, about nineteen miles

outhwest of Springfield, where he obtained intelligence of

A fight took place between four and six o'clock that afternoon. A party of two hundred and seventy of General Lyon's cavalry, as previously reported, were crossing a ridge of high land, partially enclosed on the cast by a valley, and, when descending the hill, came upon a rge force of the enemy's infantry, variously estimated at from two thousand to four thousand, and being unable to retreat, they charged and out their way through with the loss of only five men. The lieutenant commanding the cavalry was killed, after killing eight of the rebels. Meantime the enemy appeared in put to flight by our artillery. Our infantry was not engaged. The rebels retreated southward to a piace called McCallough's store, on the Fayetteville road.

The number of rebels found dead on the field amounted to forty, and some forty four wounded were picked up. General Lyon is said to be strongly intrenched in close proximity to the enemy, and another battle is expected to take place.

It is said there is a body of five thousand men thirty the above of us, who are coming in to attack us during the above of General Lyon. We have here two com-panies of the Thirt regiment. Missouri Volunteers, about seven or eight hundred Home Coarls from the surrounding counties, and two pieces of a cittery.

While I write this report two companies of Home

Guards have gone out to reconnoitre for the enemy from the west. We are waiting for them with confident hearts and strong arms, determined that the enemy shall not take the town without a bloody stronggle.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1861. President Lincoln to-day received a despatch from General Fremont, dated at St. Louis, stating that General Lyon had met the rebel forces under Ben McCubloch, near Springfield, and had completely routed them, losing ten of his soldiers and killing forty of the rebeis. It was re-ported, however, that McCulloch bad received quite

large reinforcements, and was arranging for another The rebels were said to be greatly superior in numbers

A report had reached him that another ougagement had taken place, but up to the last moment it had not been

The telegraphic rumor of the death of General Lyon is not credited here, nor are any serious apprehensions en-tertained about the result of any sugar-ment between him and Governor Jackson's forces. It is known that Governor Jackson has about sixteen thousand troops, few of them, however, well armed. General Lyon has about six thousand men, and double the amount of artillery that

Governor Jackson bas.

Column Jackson bas.

Column Jackson bas, who recently left the scene of the reported conflict, and is familiar with all the preliminaries, is confident that Generals Lyon and Soigel will be able to maintain their position, even against the heavy

An entrance into Southwestern Missouri has been an entrince into Southwestern Ausgorf has become a necessity on the part of Governor Juckson, as there is no subsistence in Northwestern Arkansas for the body of troops he has with him.

The menaced attack upon Bird's Point and St. Louis by the rebels is only a faint to prevent resultorcoments being sent to General Lyon and General Science.

THE ARMY AT DUG SPRINGS. The brilliant achievement of the cavalry and artillery under General Lyon induces us to give our readers a list of the officers of those regiments specially mentioned in our telegraphic despatches. A heutenant commanding the cavalry is reported slain. Provious to his death he laid eight rebels hors de comtat. We trust soon to be able to specify which of the officers in the list of regulars is entitled to the honor of being called a hero and a martyr

GENERAL LYON AND STAFF.

General Commanding. Brigadier General N. Lyon.
Aid. Lieutenant Cokonel I. F. Snepard,
Quartermaster in Chief. Major Horace A. Conant.
Body Guard. Lieutenant —

THE BODY GUARD

is composed of ten athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful borse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of many revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white estrich plume. Almost any time Gen. Lyen, ac comparied by half n dozen or these savage locking fellows, may be seen sporring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping fiercely to the front or the rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house, a half dozen of them will be seen in front, standing like from statues at the bridle of their borses. If he scours along in advance of the train, con a store will there may be always awaiting patiently his movement riders—jump feaces on a dead run, leap dichorsemen down steep descents, and, in fact, nover ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body guards, they act as messengers, seconts, &c., and in consequence have picity to do. They are commanded by a licutement. and are particularly noted from their appearance and during horsemanship.
VOLUNTEERS—GENERAL SWEEPSY AND STAFF.

VOLUNTERRS—GENERIAL N. H.
Acting Brigadier General . Capt. T. W. Sweeney, 2:
Assistant Adjustant General . Lieut. Col. J. W. Bissell
Quartermaster . Major J. C. Broadhead,
Paymaster . Major J. K. Mills,
Commissary . Major N. Censtable.
Aid-de-Camp . Major R. Censtable.

There having been no minute description received of the regular troops engaged in the contest near Dug Springs, we give the names of those officers that are known to be with the expedition:--

Major Commanding......Saml. D. Sturgis, 1st. Cavalry, Acting Asst. Adoptant Gen., Capl. Gordon Granger, Killes, Acting Asst. Quartermaster and Acting Commissary

Acting Asst. Adjutant Gen. Capt. Gordon Granger, Rittes.
Acting Asst. Adjutant Gen. Capt. Gordon Granger, Rittes.
Acting Asst. Quartermassery
of Subsistence. Lt. J. S. Conrad, 2d Infantry.
Surgeons (Assistants) Sprague and Davis.
Caralty.
First regiment, Co. B. Lt. Com. Candeld, 2d Drag'us.
Co. C. Capt. D. S. Stantey.
Co. C. Capt. D. S. Stantey.
Co. D. Lt. Com. M. W. Honry, Rifles.
Co. D. Lt. Com. M. W. Honry, Rifles.
Co. D. Lt. Com. Candeld, 1st Inf.
Artillery (Niz Pieces.)
Captain Dubois, 16th Infantry.
Lieutetant G. O. Schalski, 2d Dragoons.
Infantry.

Captain — Dubois, 16th Infanty
Leutenant — G. O. Schalak, 2d Brag
First regiment, Co. B. — Capit Chas. C. Giber.

First regiment, Co. C. — Capith D. Buston, Jr.

1 Co. D. — Capit, J. B. Plumer.

Co. D. — Capt, J. B. Plumer.

Second regiment, Co. E. Capt, S. Steele.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH FAGE.)